

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1905.

NUMBER 135.

EVIDENCE IN
JEROME'S HANDSTHE DEWEY'S LONG TRIP
Big Dry Dock Starts On 10,
000 Mile Journey to the
Philippines.

Special Grand Jury Will In-

vestigate the Insurance
Companies.

PAY ON THE STAND

Dollars That He Ever Tried

to Hold Up the Big

Concerns.

U. S. District At-

torney

served a copy of

the subpoena

to the committee

and

the committee

will

be

considered

the

Because Police De
Send Kelly Wag
the Prisoner

WINTERS IS DISC

Caught Prowler
and Had to ReleaPark Winters the Ea
street grocer, is not cer
tified to be disguised with
the force or if he shou
use other means.Mr. Winters and his
the second day of
captured by his store
about 1 o'clock he was
the screams of Mrs. Wint
up stairs he found a
the hallway. Mrs. Wint
her attention had turned
to the hallway by the lit
and on opening the do
the young man lying theThe fellow did not say
away if he had been seen
Winters get up stairs in
that there was no char
the took the intruder by
the neck and led him do
low. Still holding him
the police headquarters
situation, sayin' that he
a prisoner and suggested
wagon be sent for him.The telephone man at
headquarters replied that
could go out and hunt
to whom the prisoner was
captured, but he would
the man and would hold
when arrived. Then the
police headquarters task
would agree to swear on
against the accused, Wint
but even then he could
remain in headquarters to see
and finally at the suggestion
officer released the suspect.

Winters says that he d

who it was that was a

telephone call at 1

The man caught in the

way was, perhaps

years old. He begged for

Winters gripped him by

is disgusted. It's his ex
sample of what a man

when he is in need of a

CHRISTMAS

Trimmer - Walls
Celebrated Near
dals Monday

WEDDING IN DI

A pretty Christmas
Bear was that of Miss
and William Trimmer, a
place. Rev. J. S. Walp
Boiling Springs church a
The wedding was performed
the bride, performed the
the home of the bride's
the couple was attended
Trimmer and Miss Gra
The bride was tastefu
a brown silk waist and
with tea roses and spindAfter the ceremony and
the guests were using
dining room, where a hot
awarded them, served inThe couple will soon
keep in a new home in
the erection of the ho
of Decatur in the Walton
They are both well
known in the vicinity.
Boiling Springs church, where tThose from a distance
were Mrs. James Eric
Gephart of Mendota, Ill.,
Derman of Warrensburg,
Macay and wife and Ch

Tosh Hayes

On Christmas afternoon
at the home of the bride,
North Railroad avenue,
marriage of Mrs. Mary
J. A. Tosh, both of tThe groom was attired
in the presence of only
the bride was dressed in

The groom is a son of

A. Tosh, residing in a
road avenue, and is a m
Mueller factory. The br

Hayes is a Vandu

As the beautiful pr

bride's parents were a

couple was the gift from

sawed rocker from the

IROQUOIS RE

Club Members Head

Their Minde

The first rehearsal fe

club, in mind, to be giv

Bluefield, W. Va., Dec. 26.—John K.

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NEARBY TOWNS

MONTICELLO.

Monticello, Ill., Dec. 26.—A. N. Hubbard and wife left Saturday for a few days visit with relatives in Indianapolis and St. Louis.

John Brush went to Weidoo on business Saturday.

Miss Nora Prior went to her home in Charleston to spend her vacation.

A. F. Gillespie went to Seigel, Ill., Saturday to spend a few days.

Mrs. John Smith and little son, Eddie, went to Paris, Ill., to spend the holidays with her parents.

Virgil Hearst went to Indianapolis to visit friends a few days.

C. Blacker is the guest of his mother.

Fred Lodge and Carlton Caldwell of the U. of I. came home Thursday night.

Gran Peters, who is attending school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, is home for the holidays.

Ralph Burgess of Chicago, is the guest of his parents, G. A. Burgess and wife.

Miss Josephine Platt of Chicago came Saturday to visit a few days with relatives.

Frank Dulatash and family went to Decatur Saturday to spend Xmas with their parents.

J. Platt, Kraatz returned from Chicago Saturday where he has been attending the stock show.

Ed Gauthier and wife of Decatur Saturday to spend the holidays with their parents.

John McShane of Chicago came the last of the week to spend the holidays with friends.

Clint Mcintosh went to Belmont Saturday to visit friends.

Mrs. Perry Bush from near Danville, Indiana, is the guest of Mrs. George Justin.

D. E. Wadsworth and wife of St. Louis are the guests of relatives.

Mrs. Edward Hemphill is entertaining her father and mother Mr. and Mrs. Parks of Farmer City.

Miss Sandy Martin of Decatur is spending the holidays with her parents.

John Reed and Andrew Lighton are some from Ann Arbor, to spend vacation.

Ruth Thompson and wife are entertaining their parent and sister of Carmiville.

T. Austin Well of Rossville, Ind., came home spending Christmas with his wife and her parents.

Hanson Andrews of Cisico spent Sunday with George H. Dawson and family.

ATWOOD.

Atwood, Dec. 26.—Raymond Atwell of Decatur is visiting here.

Clarence Garrett of Chattanooga, Tenn., is spending Christmas at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Barber of Springfield, Ill., are visiting Mr. Barber's mother.

Miss Harry Belton of Decatur died of heart disease Friday and was buried at McCallie cemetery Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Anna Moore went to Africa, Ind., today to spend a few days.

Mrs. Charles Calvert is visiting her parents at Frankfort this week.

Mrs. Lucy Barrett went to Gadsden, Ill., after spending several weeks in Atwood.

Miss Louie Biggs is visiting in Elkhorn.

At the close of a series of entertainments given by a modest show a contest was given and prize awarded to the most popular baby. Miss Stella Lawrence and the prettiest baby, Kenneth Maxey.

Quite a number of cases of scarlet fever are reported here.

Lawyer Latch of Shelbyville is visiting home folks.

Miss Mary Stanger of Decatur is home for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bunker and Mr. Walter Bunker are spending Christmas with Mr. Bunker's parents.

John C. Aschler of Indianapolis, Ind., is spending Christmas at home.

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The Christmas present that calls for future expenditures to make it useful was a mistake unless you meant it.

That seat in the New York Stock Exchange that sold for \$50,000 will probably never be taxed at 15% for cash value.

It is reported that Pennsylvania has a similar case. The same state is somewhat given to seeing ghosts at night.

There is another real revolution on hand in San Domingo and the president has been forced to flee and yet they call that a republic whose people are governed by free consent.

The scenes are shifting so rapidly in Russia that it is not possible for the czar to change his mind more than once in twenty-four hours.

General Miles has been granted relief from further duty with the Massachusetts militia. The general is now free to express his views and we may expect to hear from him.

So much blood is being shed in Russia that it has ceased to be interesting news and the end is not yet. The common people of Russia appear to be too ignorant to appreciate a self-evident right when it is offered them and they will probably lost all.

When the divorced wife of a Philadelphia millionaire knocked him down on the streets with her fist she evoked the sympathy of all the bridges that led to reconciliation without shedding the blood of German manufacturers goods.

Instantly this threat was made, first to satisfy the German element, then to satisfy the American element, then to the German manufacturers goods.

Emperor William declares that he has no plans to make war on any nation.

This will be confounding to the other nations.

The emperor has some kind of an impression that the average nation fears him and nobody objects to that.

The standpatters are in borrowing any trouble from the declarations of the revisionists that the people are demanding a revision of the tariff. The standpatter is as near the people as the other fellow and considers all of them while the revisionists repect none but a few.

On Thomas Stodd, of Clinton, who celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday Tuesday, is a remarkable man in many respects. He was an anti-Douglas democrat in 1860 and ran for Lieutenant governor on the Breckinridge ticket to assist in preventing Douglas carrying the state of Illinois. Immediately afterward he became a republican and supported Lincoln's policies and rallied the 18th regiment Illinois infantry. He has been a farmer and a contractor and has made a large fortune. He was the friend of Leonard Sweet and Judge Weldon in their day and was always, and is yet, an interesting character. Long may he live.

FALSE MORALISTS.

Some say the world is growing more immoral, others contend that it is growing better. The general opinion inclines to the latter view because men were just as much inclined to get more than what was coming to them a hundred or a thousand years ago than now. While we have a disgusting streak in society now caused by a large per cent of men who are intelligent and never so happy as when they are doing their fellow man injustice by putting in judgment upon what they suspect his actions to be the percentage of these pharisees is not near as large as it was even three hundred years ago. While this is true human nature is just about the same as it always has been. The scrofes, the pharisees, and hypocrites are in evidence today just as much as they were in the beginning of the Christian era. Men who inwardly think God they are not as other men are and those who morally assume to be what they are not. Here is an illustration:

Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth has established in Flushing, Long Island, an institution known as Hope Hall, which has become famous. The object is to provide a temporary home for released convicts, where influences could be brought to bear upon them to cause them to lead honest lives, secure work and homes for them and give them a new start in life.

The people in whose midst this institution has been placed have observed the good work accomplished through and believe in the scheme and fervently wish it success and yet these people recently met in a mass convention and sitting themselves to its ben-

efit resolved that it was not proper to have Hope Hall and those who are inmates in their community and incriminate Mrs. Booth accordingly by asking her to ascertain its nature. No one suggested where Hope Hall ought to go. One speaker suggested it might be put on some island in the sea. He was too good to suggest burning it down. He was too softhearted to think of such a thing but he did not want it in Flushing and he caused his conscience by suggesting an island as a proper location. Such whitewashed scoundrels make one thing with disgust. Such an institution away from a populous district would be as useless as a water wheel without water. The pharisees of Flushing would if they could set it down in some other community not quite in their roads, so pure. Perhaps the other community would do likewise. Christ said of the scribes and pharisees that they were a generation of vipers. The Flushing type is no improvement though removed 2,000 years from those addressed by the Master. Poor human nature.

WHO EATS AMERICAN BEEF?

American beef and pork, says the Cedar Rapids Republican, are in demand in nearly every portion of the world. Everybody knows this but to Mr. Walter Willman tell it. Germany is the whole thing.

The Honorable Walter's letter in Monday's Chicago Record Herald was a curiosity. A stranger to the facts might think on reading it that Germany had the American farmers at her mercy, that the American congress had conspired against the farmers, and that only through the kindness of heart of the German emperor was it to be saved from instant destruction. The Kaiser, Walter tells us, has mercifully decided to stay his hand in the hope that inside of a year the American congress may be persuaded to grant free access to the American markets for manufactured goods, in which event higher duties on American meats will not be imposed.

What a fine yarn of bluff and demagoguery all this is. In the first place, we have been having trouble with Germany relative to the meat business for many years. There is a powerful element in Germany who demands the exclusion of American meats, and from time to time this element has been able to make its influences felt. Formerly the method resorted to has been to complain that American meats were diseased, and to banish and in some cases hinder their importation. A year ago higher duties were threatened, this is Eliot's logic. He would go further—he would be compelled to—and answer the complaining American workmen that if he could not work at the same price paid for imported workmen he was not entitled to employment.

But there is another element in this situation. Wages tend to the level of subsistence and for this reason the standard of living is lowest where the competition for employment is greatest. Therefore if those who employ labor could go abroad and employ and import cheap foreign labor the competition in labor would at once be increased and in time wages and living would be reduced to the lower scale.

If the standard of living among the common people of the United States is to be maintained and improved as it has in the past competition must be restricted. If the standard of living is strongly opposed, viz the German manufacturers Germany must have our beef and ever since the threat to exclude it the German government has been hearing from these people. The Kaiser's alleged kindness and mercy toward America is simply a graceful method of withdrawing a bluff, that is all.

But suppose he had been in earnest, would America have been justified in throwing up hands and exclaiming "As you please." The loss of the German market would be felt of course, but to gain Germany's demands might entail a still greater loss. The best customers of the American meat producers do not live in Germany, but yet in Bremen, which takes more of our products than any foreign country. The meat producers' best customers are in America—they are the American wage earners—and if we increase our imports of German manufactured goods materially, it simply means less work here and reduction of the American demand. Let the American farmer and his wife consult the files of some newspaper for 1894, when consumption of farm products in America per capita had been reduced 25 per cent from what obtained in 1890. That was what came of following Walter Willman's advice in 1892. Like begets like.

PUBLICITY FOR CORPORATIONS.

The most interesting portion of James Rudolph Garfield's annual report as commissioner of corporations is his argument in favor of publicity for corporations engaged in interstate commerce, the idea being that mere publicity will prevent abuses that persist in spite of penal statutes. Mr. Garfield defines the line of demarcation between his bureau and the department of justice. The one obvious facts for the consideration of the president and congress and the other facts upon which to base prosecutions for violation of the anti-trust law. He defends his report on the beef trust, presents an early report on the oil trust and later one on the steel industry, both in response to resolutions by congress. The bureau will also investigate the sugar, tobacco, coal and lumber industries.

On the subject of control of insurance the commissioner says that to justify federal action it must be shown that insurance is subject of federal regulation, that federal supervision would be of such a character as to correct existing abuses and prevent future ones, that it would give greater

security to policy holders and spare them the necessity of investigation by many states. He recommends congressional action to test the question of the federal government's jurisdiction over the subject.

The remainder of the report is an argument to show that the government's purpose in creating this bureau was to secure publicity in the affairs of great corporations, a publicity which would correct many abuses and point the way to the legislation required to remedy them. He declares that the purpose of congress have been carried out, that many abuses have been stopped to avoid investigation by the bureau and that investigations already made have furnished a basis for legislation by showing that the predominant control enjoyed by certain great concerns is based usually upon one or two, or a very few, single factors, such as the control of transportation, of trade marks, of patent rights, of raw material, special legislation or a combination of one or more of these factors."

COMPETITION BY IMMIGRANTS.

President Eliot of Harvard, has been contending against the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese immigrants. There possibly are more logical grounds from which to argue against our exclusion laws than that chosen these and argues against exclusion by President Eliot, but he ignores all upon the grounds that American workmen, who have the advantage of familiarity with our customs, our methods and our language should be ashamed to admit that they fear this competition. This is very easily said and may be true as it relates to many kinds of work, but it is not true as to common labor where only sight, hearing and muscle is required.

President Eliot is also a free trader and as such naturally also believes that it is wrong to set up barriers in the form of protective tariffs to protect our own manufacturers, farmers and fishermen and our own home market from invasion by foreigners with their manufacturers and other products. He believes, of course, that our manufacturers, farmers, and fishermen should be ashamed to ask for protection against foreign competition. If he believes American workmen should be ashamed to demand exclusion laws he must believe the same of our manufacturers, farmers and fishermen. It is just as natural in the one case as in the other. This being true President Eliot would justify the American manufacturers in waiving protection provided he was given the right to go to Europe and Asia and employ workmen at the lowest possible price. This is Eliot's logic. He would go further—he would be compelled to—and answer the complaining American workmen that if he could not work at the same price paid for imported workmen he was not entitled to employment.

But there is another element in this situation. Wages tend to the level of subsistence and for this reason the standard of living is lowest where the competition for employment is greatest. Therefore if those who employ labor could go abroad and employ and import cheap foreign labor the competition in labor would at once be increased and in time wages and living would be reduced to the lower scale.

If the standard of living among the common people of the United States is to be maintained and improved as it has in the past competition must be restricted. If the standard of living is not maintained there can be no prosperity.

The American workman should be no more ashamed to confess jealousy of Asiatic or other cheap labor competition than the Asiatic should be ashamed to confess his inability to get more than ten cents a day in his native country for the same work or effort that will yield him a dollar a day or more in America, and the American manufacturer should be no more ashamed to demand protection at the American rate of wages than the European or Asiatic manufacturer whose products are made by cheap labor should be ashamed to confess his desire to bring his products into this market free of competition with American wages and cost of production.

President Eliot also says that increase of wages has followed growth of immigration to America. He is wrong in this declaration. The simplest thinking knows the fact to be that increased immigration follows increase in wages in America. This increase of wages is always due to an increase in the demand for labor more rapidly than the supply, notwithstanding the enormous immigration from Europe during the past eight years of prosperity.

Rules are laid down for preventing contracting consumption, which are simple. They consist chiefly in destroying the matter thrown off by those who have the disease. Fumigation follows increase in wages in America. This increase of wages is due to an increase in the demand for labor more rapidly than the supply, notwithstanding the enormous immigration from Europe during the past eight years of prosperity.

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In proclaiming the intelligence, industry and frugality of the Chinese and the Japanese President Eliot merely strengthens the argument for exclusion. The greater the capacity of a race whose members can and will live on ten cents a day, the greater the menace to the American standard of living involved in the admission of such competition. The learned gentleman, competently well versed in his library, has much to learn in the great American library of sound business sense which is not arranged on shelves in any of our colleges.

NEVER TO BE SETTLED.

Davenport Democrat. The old question is up for discussion again. Should a limit be placed on the amount of salary that a man can draw? Should it be fixed at \$10,000 in the management of his own business, then he is equal to earning that of others. And if he has the earning power he should have the reward for his uncommon skill, talent, genius, call it what you will.

It may be that in the management of an insurance company the amount is more than any one man can earn by honest efforts; but that would hardly

ECHOES OF THE CHINESE BOY.

It is true of a great railroad system because the methods of doing business are so different. All life insurance companies have one set of tables, so it is understood, to base their business upon.

One banker says he would not accept a salary of \$100,000 a year because he thinks it is worth less than that. He may be quite right in the estimate he places upon his own services. But that does not prove that another financier by his sagacity may not be worth more.

Another opinion is that the president of the United States should be paid the highest salary of any man in this country. That may be true, but it has never been the case. A large part of what the president receives he is expected to use in the way of entertainment; it is courtesy that goes with the office.

But why limit the amount to \$100,000 any more than \$50,000 or \$30,000? There is nothing magical about that row of cipher. If you fix the amount of salary why not draw the line on the volume of business that is to be done, on the margin of profit to be made, or in some other way? And what power is to make the rule, the assembly of a state or the congress of the United States? There is no end to the questions that will arise. And there is no danger that the question will ever be more than a speculative one.

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NEARBY TOWNS

SOCIAL EVENTS AT WAPELLA

Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe Entertain in Honor of Their Son.

Special Correspondence.

Waپella, Dec. 27.—On Monday night W. H. Thorpe and wife, east of town, entertained a number of the local people of town in honor of their son.

Both people of the Illinois University of Chicago and Miss Grace Good of New York. The home was prettily decorated in the Christmas colors, red and green. Refreshments were served. Music, rote, and music made the evening pass all too quickly and the young people reluctantly departed for their homes at a late hour.

Epworth League.

The Epworth League held a social at the home of Edmund Bell on Tuesday evening. A dramatic program of readings and musical numbers were given, and, when time, an indulged in a guessing contest. Miss C. E. Jeffrey won the prize, a box of chocolates.

The house was beautifully decorated in red and white, the lights, oranges, cake, and apples were set out about fifty members and friends.

Miss C. E. Jeffrey, town's Epworth League, attended the county Sunday school conference and banquet at the Presbytery church on Wednesday.

She also attended the K. of P. banquet at night.

Miss Nedra Turner is visiting Mass May Brown in Clinton.

Local News Notes.

Miss C. E. Jeffrey, teacher in Clinton schools, and Miss Elsie, a woman who does not live here, are spending their vacation with their mother.

The Clinton is due at the opera house very well attended on Saturday night. The one was loaded with gifts for every one but the program could not be bettered or any of the numbers essayed to be made by a single set of boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson of Badin give the girls of J. H. Leland and family, etc., a large gift of hope.

Mr. and Mrs. John and wife of Hope are spending the holidays with the family of S. C. Atwell and Dr. G. M. Robertson.

Bart Karr and wife of Kansas are visiting relatives here.

Mr. M. N. Johnson, pastor in Clinton, with A. Jeffers and family, etc., turned home to Decatur on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Thorpe are spending the holidays at Ramsey with the no less gifted mother, Mrs. Nelson.

Ralph Thorpe accompanied Miss Grace Good to her home in Negga on Tuesday after spending a few days here with friends.

G. W. S. and wife are spending the holidays with their son, Arthur, and family in Indiana territory.

Emmett K. Hull of Peoria, university, Harry Scott and Oscar Loggett of the Illinois University, Roy Downing of Milledgeville, and many, legate of the Wesleyan university are spending the holidays with their parents.

Mrs. Margaret Jordan, who teaches in Clinton and June Jordan, daughter of Hexley are spending their vacations with their parents, Mr. and J. W. Jordan.

Mr. T. J. Chapman is the greatest of his sons, Emery and John.

M. H. Stumbo, husband and wife, east of town, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Lutzenberger at Menard.

DUNN.

Decatur, Dec. 27.—Miss Martha Richardson went Saturday for an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. Will Cunningham of St. Elmo.

Miss Lula Butler was the guest of Miss Susie Taylor Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude J. Monroe visited relatives at Hammond from Monday until Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Haste and children returned home Monday from a few days visit with relatives at Shelbyville.

Miss Maye Shupman spent Saturday with Miss Ella Wood.

The Christmas tree and entertainment at Oak Grove, Friday night, was well attended, the house being filled to the utmost. Some beautiful and useful presents were received by many who were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Goetz were Decatur visitors Saturday.

Mrs. J. D. Mitchell and daughter, Veda visited the former's mother, Mrs. Phiscilla Crum at Dalton City Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Monroe entertained quite a number of their relatives at dinner Christmas. The present were Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Sherman, of Bethany, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith and children, Edwin Warren of Peoria, and Mr. and Mrs. Claude Monroe, Mrs. Elvina Reed of Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hampton and children and John Cox of Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. Catherine Taylor entertained her children and grandchildren at dinner Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Mitchell of Sullivan was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Mitchell Monday.

Pete Standifer and Dick Bragg were Sullivan visitors Monday.

DEATH AT CLINTON OF WILLIAM CASEY

He Was Formerly a Resident of This City.

Special Correspondence.

Clinton, Dec. 27.—Wm. Casey died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ernest Cowell on East Fulton street Tuesday morning of asthma. He has been a sufferer of asthma for the past eight years, but only confined to his bed during the last attack of about a week and then he was not thought to be so near death.

Mr. Casey was born in Ireland March 1, 1838, and came to America at 5 years of age, and settled in New York city, after which he went to Carrollton, Ill., and later on went to farming near Carrollville, where he and his wife resided until two years ago, when he sold his farm and moved to Decatur and last Aug. 1, just he came to Clinton when his son-in-law moved here. He was married in 1855 at Carrollton, Ill., and leaves a wife and a large family of children.

They were the parents of little children, four of whom are living. The following are the names: Wm. H. Case, Mrs. Nona Stalls of Carrollton, Mrs. Ella Thomas, St. Louis, Mrs. Mary Caston, Glen Carbon, James, South Dakota, Timothy, Collinville, Mrs. Lucy Teason, Trinidad, Colo., Frank Decatur, John Springfield, and Mrs. Margaret Cowell of Clinton.

He was a man of moderate habits and a very jovial disposition and kind and pleasure to every one he met, although great sufferer, so many years. The deceased was a member of the Catholic church. The remains were taken to Carrollton Wednesday morning for interment. Services will be held from St. Mary's church. Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Weeks of Decatur accompanied the family to Carrollton.

Frank Bogle of Marion spent Christmas in Clinton with friends.

Joe Reeser and Herbert Wezel of Marion City, were the guests of Clinton friends Monday.

Miss Gertrude Grang of Chicago who has been visiting her parents, Wm. Grang and wife, has returned.

R. B. Spaulding and wife visited friend in Bloomington and Decatur this week.

Homer Kent, who is attending the university in Urbana was in Clinton Tuesday enroute to DeWitt to visit his brother, Dr. Hooker.

John M. Limelister of Mt. Rose, Mo., and Miss Effie M. Reed of Bloomington were united in marriage at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning in the parlor of the Presbyterian church by Rev. S. C. Black. They will reside in Mt. Rose, Mo.

Frank Bogle of Marion spent Christmas in Clinton with friends.

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MANSFIELD.

Special Correspondence.

Mansfield, Dec. 27.—Religious meetings closed at the M. E. church Sunday night. Rev. L. L. Haney returned to his home in Normal and Evangelist L. G. Martin will go to Los Angeles Cal., to hold a meeting there.

W. H. Webb of Bloomington came Sunday to spend Christmas with his folks.

R. Robinson and wife of Decatur spent Christmas here with his parents.

L. J. Cope and wife took Christmas dinner with W. J. Sisson and family.

N. S. Carberry of Utah is spending the holidays with his mother.

Wm. Clemens Jr. of Peoria spent Christmas with his folks.

Boris to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bedford, a daughter, A. V. Andrew formerly of this place, but now of Bloomington stopped off between this Saturday. He was on his way to Monticello to visit his parents.

J. R. Watkins and wife of Danville spent Christmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Houghes.

BOODY.

Special Correspondence.

Boody, Dec. 27.—John McKinney and family have moved to Blue Mound.

Theodore Elder moved to Boody. Jim Whitham returned Friday night from a prospecting tour of southwest Missouri.

Richard Phaberry of Glenarm, Ill., spent Christmas with friends here.

An he was both to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cottrell.

Mr. and Mrs. Logan Stevens spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. A. Overman.

Miss Fannie Jordan of Moweaqua is visiting in this vicinity.

Mrs. G. D. Fletcher of Badinbridge, Ind., is visiting friends here.

ESTATE BUCKHORN.

Special Correspondence.

East Buckhorn, Dec. 26.—The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Daugherty, etc.

Miss Gladys Fowkes has a severe cold.

S. M. Sheldon shipped two car loads of fat cattle to Chicago last week.

Mr. William Deeren and daughter, Maude, were the guests of Mrs. Deereen's father in Edinburg a few days ago.

The Buckhorn Reformed church gave a cantata and Christmas tree Sunday night. A large crowd was present and the occasion was enjoyed by all.

The W. C. T. U. held its meeting at the residence of Mrs. James Colegate.

Perrine and Union schools united in a Christmas entertainment which was rendered at the former school house Monday night. The occasion was a very pleasant one.

Alex. E. Brown and wife were Springfield visitors Sunday.

B. Kirk attended the fat stock show at Chicago last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Ginter of North Dakota are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Several teachers are attending the meeting of the state association at Springfield.

PIERSON.

Special Correspondence.

Pierson, Dec. 27.—Carroll has returned from home in Indiana, where he has been for the past four months for the benefit of his health.

Ed Long and wife of Marion spent Christmas with Mrs. Long's parents and returned home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Kemp and Chas. Schaefer and wife of Marion were guests of Charlie Lehman and family of North Quincy street Monday.

Wm. Booth of North Monroe street, spent Christmas with his mother in Waynesville.

Catherine Combs and wife of Chicago are visiting at the home of R. B. Day and wife on N. Monroe St.

Miss Beatrice Stomberg is the guest of Miss Hallie Schmidt.

Miss Carlotta and wife of LeRoy are visiting at the home of the former's father, W. S. Lafferty.

Miss Josphine Clemons of Mt. Pleasant, Ill., is spending the holidays with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw of Benet spent Monday with Wm. Monson and wife.

Miss Eleanor Merrigan has gone to Pana to remain this winter.

Wm. Bond and wife have returned from Petersburg, where they have been visiting the latter's parents.

Miss Winnie Beatty has gone to Chicago to spend the holidays with relatives.

James Rogers is seriously ill with heart trouble at his home in the north part of town.

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CHICAGO AFTER ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Wants a Part of the Revenue
Derived from Its Chicago
Terminal Privileges.

MILEAGE OF THE YEAR

C & A's New Motor Car— Local and General.

Colonel Lewis of Chicago demanded \$7,500 from the Central Railroad company for use of its terminals by the Michigan, New York Central, Grand and Wisconsin Central railroads during the last five years.

Illinois Central is exempt from the tax under its charter; from the last Colonel Lewis claims it is not a mileage assessment where cars are used for terminals by companies. Colonel Lewis will tell the companies that in future will have to pay the city for use of public streets and grounds of the Illinois Central right of way.

Renting companies pay the Central for the use of its terminals and Colonel Lewis holds that it is entitled to a portion of the car taxes. If the Illinois Central is to pay the amount demanded Lewis says he will go to the city to enforce his demands.

Mrs. Dakese is a very popular society woman of Pana, and the announcement that she has met with such an accident will come as a severe shock to her many friends.

It may be a case of mere accident but the matter will be sifted thoroughly. All of the candy in the stores has been packed securely and put in safe places. No one will care to purchase the article and run such chances for the mere sake of appealing their appetites for it.

MORE POISONED CANDY

Two Additional Victims at Pana Are Likely to Die.

WILL INVESTIGATE

Pana, Ill., Dec. 26.—There is a big sensation in Pana today over the fact that two more residents have fallen victims to poisoned Christmas candy. The first case was that of the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Coleman. The little one died forty-five minutes after the first conclusion. The coroner will hold an inquest over the baby's body today and will undoubtedly return a verdict of accidental poison. The two new cases are those of Mrs. John Dakese and her 17-month-old child, of West Pana.

Coroner Mull of Oorangoo is in the city and has empaneled a jury. The residents of Pana have given the coroner samples of the candy which they purchased here and a very thorough investigation into the matter will take place. The merchants who sold the candy will be questioned as to where they, in their turn, purchased the poisoned goods. Mrs. Dakese and her baby are not expected to live, and it is the opinion of the police officials that the candy was deliberately filled with a mixture which contained poison. It will not be a very difficult matter to trace the goods back to their maker, but in that case a question arises as to when and where the poison was obtained.

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GIRL SWINGS ON FATHERS JAW

Bertha Bagenski Refused to Accompany Him Home.

SCRAP AT THE STATION

Officer Interfered and Pro- cured a Veiled Peace.

At the Wabash station yesterday afternoon the persons waiting for the local train east were treated to a spectacle decidedly unusual. With her naked fist a woman knocked down a man. The woman was the daughter of the man she assaulted. His offense was in trying to restrain her and an endeavor to persuade her to return home.

About 3 o'clock John Bagenski, who lives on Illinois street, entered the Wabash station and scanned the faces of the persons he saw there. At the west end of the room he found the object of his search, his daughter, and he sat down by her and tried to persuade her to return home. She declined and there was an argument which ended in the father making an attempt to enforce his paternal right by superior strength.

He says that his daughter is only 18 years old. Her physician indicates that she was at least 20.

Young Girl Right.

The father had dragged and half coaxed the girl to the east end of the waiting room and there she made a stand and refused to go farther. When the old man laid violent hands upon her she swung her right and landed a blow. The woman was the daughter of the man she assaulted. His offense was in trying to restrain her and an endeavor to persuade her to return home.

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The New Mileage.

Five thousand miles of new railroad have been built in 1905, according to figures furnished by the Railways Association. The work has been done on 337 lines of 250 miles and territories, which has been a notable gain.

Southwest, the scene of active construction work appears to be shifting to the northwest. This is due to the noteworthy place of work on the Soo Line, which built extension from Thiel River Falls, Minn., to Kenora, N. D., a distance of 120 miles, and also other branches, it is in the northwest.

It has been the work by the Northern.

Chase Rates.

Chicagoans expect a big rush of winter business during January and February. Then the rate for the train tickets to home seekers to the south, southwest and the west, will be 75 per cent of the rate for one way tickets. The cost of these excursion tickets will be the first and third Tuesdays of January and February.

BIRTHS.

to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Mc-
Gilligan, Oakland avenue, Dec. 27, a
son.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Cooper,
of Green Switch, Wednesday, Dec. 27, a son.

A LITTLE CHILLI A BIG COLD!

(Perry Davis)
When it always prevents sickness.
Take it now. Keep it handy for sudden
sicknes. The old reliable medicine.

MINING ON THE PRAIRIE

Farmers of Alberta Laugh at Coal Trust By Burn- ing Own Bituminous

IRRIGATED COUNTRY.

"Tenderfoot" Feels "Chin- ook" and Finds It Warm.

The Canadian country occupied mainly by latter day saints extends nearly all the way from Cardston, thirteen miles north of the international boundary, to points twenty miles west of this place, a town of about 2,200 population. Telephone service, sewerage, electric lighting, provided with water, granolithic roads, with many fine buildings, which inspire confidence of bankers, railway men and hotel keepers that a veritable city is to grow here, says the Boston Transcript's Canadian correspondent. Lethbridge is at the junction of the Canadian Pacific railroad, Crow's Nest pass line with the Alberta, Railways & Coal company's road, which runs south to the boundary line and then joins with, at Sweet Grass, a "Hill" branch line to Great Falls and to Butte, Mont. We are here 250 miles northeastward of Spokane, Wash. The place is far from being wholly American. Many men of various European nationalities are employed in the neighborhood "salt" mines. These deliver a good bituminous fuel for domestic use as far east as Winnipeg, where it sells at from \$8 to \$9 per ton. Sir Alexander Galt, formerly finance minister of Canada, a son of John Galt, the "friend of Byron" and author of several admirable volumes of Scotch realistic fiction, founded the operating company. Sir Alexander's son is now manager. The knight's son-in-law, C. A. Macrae, is land commissioner and irrigation engineer. The coal, railway and irrigation concerns are united, with a total capital of about \$7,000,000.

Down Into the Mine.
Some hours devoted to seeing the mines were as well repaid as days into a dimly lighted Erebus usually are. We were shot down the hotest 200 feet in a few seconds, holding on wildly to an iron bar overhead. Then Mr. Livingston, a shrewd young American foreman, showed us sundry wheels and drums and engines which operate the ventilating fans, the coal-car cable and the coal-drilling machines. Sitting in coal cars, we traversed three-quarters of a mile of gallery about ten feet wide and from 30 to 7 feet high, occasionally crouching to save heads. The pressure from above, which is mostly clay 200 to 300 feet deep, causes the gallery to shift about somewhat. Its floor is slowly and irregularly pushed up, the rails are here bumped and there lowered. Some twenty men are continually employed in various repairs, which this slow shifting makes requisite. From cable cars we changed to horse cars, going only the foreman knew, occasionally passing girders which spanned the mine.

A Sturdy, Healthy Lot.
Two men were there. Their method is to bore several holes in the lower part of the horizontal seam, which is fifty-two inches deep (of mercantile coal), then put powder in the holes, and explode it. Thus the lower coal is hollowed out, and the upper more or less flattened and loosened. The miners pick this away and load it into cars. They are paid 45 cents per ton on the average, and good men often make \$4 per day at the job. About 1,000 tons a day are brought up now. The output rises to 1,000 tons in winter. It is not practical to lay up large reserves, as the coal disseminates so rapidly to weather. Hence the demand at any season fixes the output, and 400 men are now employed, where 600 or more may be working in winter. They are sturdy, healthy lot.

Not Troubled by Water.
The man is little troubled by water, except kept free of it by pumping. Very little "gas" or fire damp is found, and it has never caused loss of life here. Only two fatal accidents have occurred in eight years, one of by coal falling unexpectedly. The waste is about 25 per cent. Slag is almost wholly waterless, dumped into a neighboring coulee, though a little of it is used as fuel by the Lethbridge Electric Light company. Labor troubles have not been experienced here for two years or more. The galleries, or main panels, which branch in various directions, are over two miles in total length. There are four openings, including that abandoned one in the coulee bank where coal was first observed. The Galt company has been mining here for about twenty-three years and may work 120 more without fear of exhausting its coal.

Lethbridge has a public square of apparently about twelve acres irrigated by the Alberta Railroad & Irrigation company, which is also the Coal company. The water is taken from the St. Mary's river, a northerly flowing tributary of the Belly river, at a point not far from Cardston, or near the international boundary, which is some 80 feet above the Belly near Lethbridge. It is conducted by canals of slight fall along the St. Mary's banks until the rapidly descending plateau comes down to the canal level. Then the canal is carried back over the prairie, advantage being taken of every coule or depression that affords a natural channel, or serves for storing water in a reservoir. Thus 140 miles of irrigation canal have been already established, and there is no accurate telling how much more will be made. Probably fully 400 or 500 miles.

Delivering Water Through Ditches.

The canal water flows aside into ditches maintained and guarded by the irrigation company. In the ditches there are gates at intervals, opened for delivering water to the agricultural users. A farmer agrees to take one cubic foot of water per second, which is enough to irrigate 150 acres of land here, it being flooded twice a year usually, once in the spring and once in August. The water which passes him the water is made payable of per acre, one cubic foot a second. If he agrees to take less, or more, the water

to his land is arranged accordingly. He is charged at the rate of \$15 a year for one cubic foot per second. He can take that amount whenever he chooses and have it run as long as he pleases, except that he cannot take any neighbor's water from his well, nor can he let it run to waste. As he must use what he takes, and as to take it involves labor, and as he can use only so much and only at certain times with advantage, the company runs little or no risk of letting him have water when he may please. The settler need not agree to take a "second foot." He can contract for a supply, only half or quarter as great, according to the area he desires to irrigate. All farms are not irrigable. On many some land is above the neighboring ditch level. Some farms near the ditches are wholly too high for irrigation.

The Price of Irrigation.

Whatever amount of water the farmer elects to take when he buys his land from the irrigation company, that amount he must continue to take. If he fails to pay his water rent for two years he forfeits his right to take water, and the amount formerly allotted to him becomes part of the reserve of the company, and therefore salable to some other taker. As irrigation adds about 50 per cent to the usual crop, and assures that crop in the driest season, the farmer is pretty sure to pay his water rent. It amounts to paying about \$1 an acre on an average quarter-section of land. The gain from irrigation in one year can not be reasonably estimated to be less than \$6 per acre, but that depends on the crop.

Alberta is irrigated one may imagine the whole region to be like the slowly sloping roof of a shed, or lean-to. The roof is 200 miles wide, north and south, and 300 east and west. The western end is the highest. That is the foothills country. Here rivers run out of the mountains.

In the Foothills Country.

They are equivalent, let us say, to tanks on the highest part of a roof which slopes one way. But the rivers cut deep into the clay plain, then forty to eighty feet lower than the plateau, they meander very much. If they did not, they would be torrential rivers, and their water would quickly pass to the lower part of the plateau. The deep-cut river bed, where near the falls, is 100 feet or more, at much higher altitudes than the plateau 100 feet eastward. Hence, if you canals a river bank and carry the water in the canal on a level, the head of the canal is soon far above the head of the river and soon as high as that part of the sloping plain which is adjacent to the river bed at the point where the canal becomes as high as the plain.

Once you have the water on the plateau level, it is only a matter of leading it by minor canals and ditches over the eastward or lower lying part of the sloping plateau. If it you had a good pond on a lawn or top of a terrace garden.

To irrigate the terraces you would have only to lead the water from the pond down to the successive level terraces and cut a ditch along each terrace in order to carry the pond water along the length of each. Of course, the Alberta county does not fall flat, but if it did it could be easily irrigated. It is somewhat broken by hills and coulees and creeks. This complicates the engineering problem, which is, nevertheless, essentially that of distributing water on an immense terrace or sloping plain well supplied with water at the summit.

Water from the Saskatchewan.

Mr. Macrae, the engineer at Lethbridge, regards even the enormous Saskatchewan as a supply of water for irrigation. He appears to believe that this river can be spread by canal and ditch over thousands of square miles of country not apt to be occasionally arid. The dominion government, he says, should immediately inquire into this question, and make elaborate contour maps of the whole region, by furnishing irrigation engineers with data. If he is right Alberta and Saskatchewan both stand to become incomparably richer agriculturally than even their enthusiastic farmers dream. They will be to this the mormon immigrants who, in wagons from Cardston to Lethbridge, first perceived the suitability of the region for irrigation, then began small works for themselves and finally induced the Alberta, Railroad & Coal company to undertake a great scheme. After the Canadian Pacific Railroad company followed the moron example.

The Men.

The menu was elaborate as any served at many well-known restaurants which goes to every part of the table, with great variety.

Roast Turkey.

Oyster dressing, Cranberry Jello, Bread and butter, Mashed potatoes, Gravy.

Pickles.

Ice cream.

Cakes.

Mixed nuts.

Candy.

These dinners to the poor children of Decatur are an annual event with the Elks and many weeks before the time rolls around the little folks begin talking it over with feelings of happy anticipation. The money used in giving these is secured from the entertainments given each year by the Elks, so that the people who attend them are not only assisting the Lodge but are really contributing toward these big dinners. The money received by the Elks at their entertainment three weeks ago is serving a double purpose.

It is being used to help the poor children of Decatur and the Elks are doing a great deal for the poor children of Decatur.

The Committee.

The committee on general arrangements for yesterday's event was composed of John B. Freeman, Juliusenthal and John C. Lee. The sub-committee, which assisted in the work, such as making preparations and serving, comprised the following persons:

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Osgood.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Shad.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shademan.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. VanDevanter.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Stauding.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. McGroarty.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bishop.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Folsom.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Grady.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Heilborn.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil Mueller.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pitner.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pierce.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pluck.

Mrs. Madge Cake.

Mrs. Clara J. Harry.

Misses Jessie and Daisi Grubel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Barnett.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Temple.

Benjamin Freeman.

